mation as to its early development are somewhat scanty and imperiect, while we are almost entirely without any authentic statistics in regard to its progress during

Frederick Tuder, of Boston, Mass., seems to have been the first man to embark in the business in this country, and a man of indomitable will and perseverance he proved to be. Starting in the smallest possible way in the Winter of 1805, and using implements of the rudest construction he continued about alone in the trade until 1832, at which time the whole amount of ice om "Fresh Pond," near Cambridge, Mass., an amount idea of shipping ice to Southern ports; the demand But in this project, as well as in his previous cations at home, he met with discouraging himself, which was hustily reflited for the new traffle He paid for the privilege of keeping s and started a shop, offering the tee for sale na; and from that began the foreign ice trade,

ometime after this Mr. Tudor obtained a large conm the British Government to furnish the Arms eld for a number of years, although the amount of time forward, progress became more rapid; the home

special facilities of the Hudson River for the pro-m and storing of ice began to dawn upon the mindnd Barmore & Co, built two or three houses in this other at Flatbush. The Rockland Lake | their accuracy. ouse was the first on the river, and from this point the and purest ice was always obtained, although here is no longer any "Rockland Lake Ice Co.," a om this lake is sold with the river ice discriminately. The first ice-house on the oush. This house was twice rebuilt and enlarged, and s now one of the largest and best on the river, being O feet long, 210 wide, with 35-feet posts, and having cker Ice Company, which was incorporate ch the largest, having a storing capacity of over

than any other stream or body of water in the world or securing the desired supply. The large amount of ld, indeed, be otherwise idle. The total amount of capital invested in docks, buildings, machinery, in plements, barges, tugs and horses can scarcely estimated, but it must aggregate a very large amount. Between Albany and Newburg there are about seventy different icc-houses, ranging in capacity from 10,000 to 65,000 tons. These variincorporated companies and some eighteen or twenty private companies and individuals. The Kulckerbocker Company have thirty-four houses, with a storage capacity of 1,000,000 tons. They have three 65,000-ton houses one at Schodack, one at Athens, and the other at Flatbush. The other principal houses are located at Cox snekie, Hudson, Catakill, Barrytown, Rhinebeck, Esc pus, Staatsburgh, West Park, Poughkeepsic and Marl-borough. The following table shows the number of houses and the total capacity of each regular company

		Tons
	Houses.	Capacity
Knickerbocker		3,000,000
Mutual Benefit		65.00
New-Jersey	**************************************	55.00
Newark City	1	55,000
Consumers'		50.000
National	1	40,000
New-York City		-
PRIVATE COMPAN	VIES.	
John A. Wolfer	2	4.0,000
Ulausen	1	25,000
Il Parker		15,000

Various other individual houses These figures do not include any operations in the virinity of Albany and above, where it is estimated that tome 250,000 tons will be gathered this year. The Knickerbocker Company alone employ over 4,000 men and 500 horses in the gathering season, and about 1,400 men in the Summer. They have already paid out to these men, since January 1, 1879, about \$130,000. In the transportation of their ice they own and employ fiti-four barges, with a carrying capacity of from 250 to 1,300 tons each. They shipped 40,000 tons to foreign ports last year, principally to the East and West Indies and Chins. The wages pand for gathering this season ranged from 75 cents to \$150 per day. The ice was from tweive to fourteen inches thick, hever better in quality, and never so quickly stored; the largest houses being filled in ten or tweive working days; and all will be filled by the end of the work. Stacks of ice will be made on the dock adjoining the house at a few points on the river. This loc will, of course, be used first before the approach of warm weather. The total amount of the Hudson River ice crop gathered this season has been placed at 3,000,000 tons; but these careful computations made from official data will place the sum about half a million less, which is distributed to the continuous line one foot wide would reach considerably more than half way around the world.

BOW ICE IS GATHERED. fifty-four burges, with a carrying capacity of from 25

HOW ICE IS GATHERED.

The first step in the process of gathering ice is called "staking out ponds," and consists of a careful examination of the frozen surface by a few practical ice-men as soon as it becomes thick enough to walk sipon. This is found necessary from the fact that the ice varies in thickness and quality at different points, and unless the best is marked out at once, an intervening fall of snow would conceal its location. These " ponds " are as near the ice-house as possible, and yet it is frequently necessary to go miles away in order to obtain suitable ice. great is the strife between companies having houses near each other, in mild Winters, to out their ponds first, that the push themselves around in boats over the newly frozen ice. The existing laws on the rights of ownership to ace which forms on the waters of the State are somewhat vague and indefinite; and for years past the custom has been to grant the priority of claim to that company which first succeeds in staking out the pend by row of bushes; hence the early rush for " ponds" at the first closing of the river. Ice is perhaps the only staple crop or product in the country that forms and matures without the aid of man. The fact of its being thus a free crop frequently gives rise to bitter contro versy among the various ice companies, especially in mild seasons; and it would seem that some special legslation on the subject was necessary.

Having staked out these ponds to an extent deemed sufficient to fill the house, nothing further is done until the ice attains a thickness of five or six inches, when if show has fallen it is either scraped off or " watered through:" the latter being resorted to if additional thickness is required, and this is done by cutting a suc cession of holes in the ice at regular intervals. When it becomes eight or ten inches thick the process of cutting secones eight or ten incles that are process of current is usually commenced. It is sometimes found necessary to piane off a portion of the upper surface, which is done by a maccine made for the purpose. A "marker" frawn by a horse, is then run in a straight line across the pond; one side of this marker is supplied with sharp tutting from and the other with flat guisle-bars which

THE ICE CROP OF THE HUDSON.

HOW THE HARVEST IS GATHERED.

RAPID GROWTH OF THE BUSINESS—PRESENT MAGNITUDE OF OFERATIONS—VALUABLE ICE STATISTICS.

PROMAN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.1

KINGSTON, Jan. 29.—The collection and preservation of ice for human consumption, and especially its shipment to warm countries, constitute a business enterprise which belongs to the present century, and the time and circumstances of its origin are doubtions still iresh in the minds of many of the older inhabitants. And yet, recorded knowledge and information of indices are the force with the first progress through this is can almen are combined with the minds of many of the older inhabitants. And yet, recorded knowledge and information as to its early development are somewhatscanty and more rice, while we are almost entirely without any where it crosses the river channel; the tides capecially where it crosses the river channel; the tides capecially intervals. On arriving at the dock where it crosses the river channel; the tides force the tectogether, and it has to be thinly braced in this manner, men with heavy ice chisels bar off a large raft of these blocks in such shape as to admit of their free passage through the center at a previous cut. These marks are about one inch deep and 22 by 36 inches apart. Following this is a regular tee plough, having a deeper which site is a regular tee plough, having a deeper and 22 by 36 inches apart. Following this is a regular tee plough, having a deeper and 22 by 36 inches apart. Following this is a regular tee plough, having a deeper and 22 by 36 inches apart. Following this is a regular tee plough, having a deeper and 22 by 36 inches apart. Following this is a regular tee plough, having a deeper and 22 by 36 inches apart. Following this is a regular tee plough, having a deeper and 22 by 36 inches apart. Following this this the provious cut. These marks are about one inch deep and 22 by 36 inches apart. Following this the plough, having a deeper and 22 by 36 inches apart. Follow

THE EXPOSURE AND DANGER. The exposure and danger incident to ice gathering are by the improved appliances now in use. But often in for the job if successful. Many of these men walk several miles before daylight every morning to reach them The "runs" and timbers are frequently decayed or insc-

OBITUARY.

HIRAM T. COLEMAN.

Hiram T. Coleman died at the house of his parents, No. 501 Grand-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday efternoon, of typhoid-pneumonia. Mr. Coleman was taken ill on Friday of last week. He was attended by Drs. James Feeley and Hallam. On Monday they called in Dr. Hammond of this city, in consultation, but the disease proved fatal. Mr. Coleman was born in Brooklyn, October 17, 1849, and was the son of James Cole-man, the smelter, of Lorimer-st. When sixteen years old he entered St. Joseph's College, Susquehanna County, Penn., where he was graduated. Since that time Mr Coleman has been in business at No. 25 Centre-st., in this city, where he has manufactured plumbers' materials burch Yacht Cinb. He was a brother held of P. A. Fitzpatriels, of The Teneuvs.

The funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock this morning in the Church of the Immaculate Conception. of which Mr. Coleman was an active and much-beloved member. The Rev. Sylvester Malone will officiate, and it is expected that Bishop Loughlin will also be present. The interment will take place in Calvary Cemetery.

MRS. J. Q. A. WARD.

The wife of the sculptor, J. Q. A. Ward, died suddenly yesterday afternoon, at her residence, No. 9 West Forty-ninth-st. Mrs. Ward was the the will contains some singular provisions in view of the daughter of the late Charles F. Valentine, of this city, | numerous will contests that have recently occupied the and much force of character. Her death was caused is appointed sole executrix. He then adds: "I caution by an attack of convulsions. She possessed a vigorous constitution and was in her usual health on Thursday evening. The attack occurred about 7 o'clock. Medical aid was speedily summoned. Drs. Lay and Harwood, of the immediate vicinity, and Dr. Hubbard, of No. 27 West Ninta-st., the family physician, quickly came. Dr. Fordyce Barker was also called for consultation. Despite all that the best medical skill could do she passed from one convulsion into another until 2:30 a.m. vesterday. After that she remained in a comatose condition until her death, which occurred at 1:15 p. m. She was only twenty-five years old.

DR. TIMOTHY KENRICK.

FRANKLIN, N. H., Jan. 30 .- A telegram has been received here from Bisnop McQuade, of New-York, now in Italy, announcing the death of Dr. Timothy Kenrick in that city to-day of typhus fever. Dr. Kenrick was formerly assistant-surgeon at Barstow Asylum for the Insane at Flushing, N. Y., but for the past two years he was connected with the Asylum for the Insane at Utica, N. Y., and at the time of his death was trav-ching with a patient of the latter institution.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC.

NO STEP BACKWARD. The Woterbury (Conn.) American.
The Tribune Almanac for 1879 fully sustains the reputation it mis gained as a reliable political and statiscal register. The information published within its pages is so arranged and classified as to be easily accessible, and the calendars are calculated for all parts of the country. This manual, watch costs so much time and labor to compile, only costs 25 cents.

SAVE TROUBLE BY BUYING A COPY.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC AND POLITICAL REG-The Tribune Almanac and Political Registrik has come to be regarded as a faithful and complete record of political events and an almost indispensable volume of reference in newspaper offices. The edition for 1879 equals its predecessors in the features which made them valuable, and improves upon them by the addition of much valuable matter. Edward McPherson is the editor. Many questions asked us by correspondents are answered by The Tribune Almanac, and they would save themselves much trouble by investing in a copy of this useful and cheap little book.

UNRIVALLED FOR REFERENCE.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1879 is filled with interesting information from title page to cover, containing election returns, public laws, and an accurate and intelligent account of the finances and business outbook. It is edited by the Hom. Edward McPherson, ex-Clerk of the House of Representatives. As a book of

AS USEFUL AS EVER.

From The New York Nation.
THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1879 maintains harmonic for usefuness to journalists and politicians its character for usefumess to journalists and politicians especially, but also to a larger public.

A WIDE RANGE OF INFORMATION COVERED.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1879 has been issued. This standard compendium of facts is prepared with all the care usually bestowed and covers even a wider range of useful and political information than usual. Political, commercial, industrial, financial facts and statistics are presented in convenient form. It is every way the equal of former numbers of this valuable and standard publication, whose bound numbers we find its valuable as the current numbers.

MORE SATISFACTORY THAN EVER. THE THRUNE ALMANAC comes to us in its usual acceptable shape for reference, and is, if possible, even more compact, reliable, and satisfactory in its statistical information than ever before.

Not noticing some travellers, a Colorado farmer went on loading and discharging a double-barrelled gun, always riming at some crevice or opening in the rocks which lay in great profusion around. Firmly convinced that he was a lunatic, the travellers determined to treat bim as such, and that was, as is carefully explained, "mighty darned civil." Good-day, stranger," they said. The man looked up, but said nothing. "Plenty o' shooting ground here, I s'pose!" Still no answer. "Why, what d'ye find to kill there!" was asked, as the man let off another shot. "Kill be darned!" said the man. "I'm plantin' wheat. Don't you see that all the sile in this darned section is between the cracks o' the rocks, and I have to shoot in the seeds!"

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A CLAIMANT TO AN ENGLISH ESTATE. THE WIFE OF A GROCERY-STORE KEFPER IN SEC-OND-AVE. LAYS CLAIM TO AN ESTATE OF TWO MILLIONS-HER STORY OF THE INHERITANCE OF

An Irish woman offered to Mr. McKinney, the Probate Clerk in the Surrogate's office, yesterday, the will of Catherine Ann Whalen, and sa d that she wanted it admitted to probate. It was a very ordinary and brief document. The testatrix ap-Swift executor, and his wife Alice Swift executrix, and directs them to sell the property to which she is entitled in the United States and in England. All the residue of the property is given absolutely to Alice Swift, the woman who offered the will for probate. This will, Mrs. Swift claims, makes her the owner of an estate in England worth \$2,000,000, and forms the climax of a romantic and interesting story.

The Rev. James Clarence Hill, she said, was a wealthy clergyman of the Church of England, who fifty or sixty years ago was living upon his estate at Hazel Court Castle, Herrfordshire, England. His only daughter, Caroline Hill, married the butler, Thomas Whalan, and ran away from home in 1828. Her father was very much incensed, and disinherited her. By his will, however, he permitted the estate to go to the oldest child of her oldest child. Whalan, the butler, and his young place, for several years. Afterward there was a recor ciliation, and the daughter and son-in-law returned to the Castle and lived there nine years, during which time two children were born to them, and then returned to Ireland. were married again. This further incensed the father,

heard anything about it in twenty-six years. I don't know who occupies the land. I can't say tant I have any documentary evidence of the claim. All that I know is what I was told by the girl and Mrs. Whalen, I don't intend to spend a great dead of money fighting for it either, for I taink that if there is any trouble it can be settled by arbitration. I between the communicate with my consist. ounselior. My consins and Mr. Mitchell, the Queen's brarian, will attend to the legal matters in England for

BLISS AGAINST BIGLIN. ARRESTS OF PARTISANS OF BOTH FACTIONS-A LET-TER FROM MR. BLISS.

James R. Cosgrove, Chief Special Deputy United States Marsual, gave bail in \$1,500 before Com-missioner Lyman vesterday to answer on February 4 the charge of having certified to the work on election day of deputy marshals of the XVIIIth Assembly District which they had not performed. His bondsmen Bernard Biglin accompanied the seven other deputy marshals under arrest on the charges made by George Bliss, when they came before Commissioner Lyman. They were discharged on their own recognizance for examination on February 14. Bernard Biglin consulted with them in the corridors of the Post Office building for some time afterward. The results of their deliberations appeared in the afternoon, when Robert Utley, a Chief Deputy Marshal in the XIth (George Biss's) Assembly District, was charged before Commission of Oscient which Mr. Bliss had charged upon the political triends of Biglin. The complaint against Utley was made by James H. Casson, of No. 163 West Thirty-firstst., but the arrest was not made vesterday. Bernard Biglin accompanied the seven other deputy

AN OPPONENT OF WILL CONTESTS.

The will of George Francis Thayer, who died at his residence in Brooklyn on December 29, was at mitted to probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office in and was married to Mr. Ward in June attention of the courts. All the property of the decedent 1877. She was a woman of fine culture, is bequeathed to his wife, in case she survives him, and she all lawyers, pettifoggers and quipblers, of whatsoever name and nature, to beware how they try to

name and nature, to beware how they try to overturn or set aside, for any reason, any portion of the forezoing; or shall try to divert from my intentions any of the aforesaid bequests."

In case the wife should die before him, he makes her brother. Warren Emerson, of Boston, trustee of his property, the income of which is to be given semi-seningly to his son. Altred Dix Thayer. "I make this provision," he says, " from the knowledge and experience I have that my son Alfred is entirely incapable of caring for money, except in the expending of it; and I am unwilling that the savings of years shall be foolishly squandered in a short space of time." The will is in Mr. Thayer's own handwriting.

BROOKLYN'S DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES. The Kings County Charities Commissioners met yesterday in executive session at the office of Messrs. Shipman and Henry, in Fulton-st., Brooklyn, to examine into the charges made against Dr. Kene, a member of the asylum medical staff, by Johanna Law rence, a nurse, who was discharged on December 27.

rence, a nurse, who was discharged on December 27.

Dr. Kene denied the truth of Miss Lawrence's allegations. The investigation was then adjourned.

The commissioners met previously in the Court-Hofise to examine the pay-roil of the Department for January. President shipman stated that he could not vote for all the names of two cierks, Owen Hanavan and Francis McGuire, whose itention he had protessed against and who had rendered no service. Commissioner Henry sand that these two cierks had reported for duty, and he should vote for paying them, and Commissioner Storms explained that it had been customary to pay cierks until they were discharged. The pay-roil was at length approved, although Mr. Shipman voted in the negative. He afterward tenies do sign the pay-roil, which amounts to \$6,015 91. Hanavan and McGuire were discharged on January 8, and while paid for only seven days.

DYING TO AVOID FAULT-FINDING. Clara Loenke, age eighteen, of No. 16 Parkave., Hoboken, N. J., employed in a factory in West Broadway, this city, died Thursday morning, after sev eral days of suffering, from a dose of Paris-green. Medi cal attendance was not engaged for her until it was too late. The girl acknowledged before she died that she had taken the poison. Mr. Lounge, her father, a man who drinks, had found much fault with his daughter for who drinks, had found much fault with his daughter for what seems to have been a harmless intimacy with a young man named Morris W. Himt, of No. 110 Riverst, so no of the pilot of the Hobosen ferry-heat Seacanetts. In the girl's room a letter was found, addressed to young Blant, saying she loved him alone, and that she could expect no peace on earth as her father found fault with her all the time. A post mortem examination put an out to certain scandalous rumors that were circuitated about the girl. At the funeral services yesterday, the father was intoxicated. Blunt was absent He declares that he showed to Miss Loenke only civil attentions.

JESSE PAULMIER.

Jesse Paulmier, of Jersey City, died at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Charles Wall, No. 43 Park ave., this city, yesterday, at 7 a. m., of pneumonia. Mr Panimier was born in Jersey City in 1830. He was educated in the public schools of the city-when twenty-six years of age he was elected When twenty-six years of age be was elected Secretary of the Jersey City Fire Insurance Company, and in 1868 became its president. He was wealthy, and had erected many of the finest buildings in Jersey City. Wednesday afternoon be came to New-York to attend the funeral of Mr. Charles Wall, his brother-in-law, and contracted a severe cold, which developed into phen-monia.

A CARD FROM GEORGE BLISS. The press generally so misunderstands my relations to the recent arrest of deputy election mar-shals, and to the Marshal's office, that in justice to Mr.

Payne-if not to myself-I crave room for the following Payne—if not to myself—I crave found for the local statement:

After the election information came to me through no action, direct or indirect, of mine, but doubtless in consequence of the Biglin contest, that frauds on the Government had been committed by the payment of movey to deputy marshals who had done no duty as such. I sent it to the Attorney-General, in reply he sent a special agent here, who, after some inquiry requested me on behalf of the Department of Justice & o inquire into the matter, and to report to the Districe Attorney such facts as I ascertained. This I did, and with that action my connection with the matter.

ceased. So far as anything I ascertained is concerned, there seems to have been no brame on the part of the Marshal's office. Mr. Payne certainly took greater care than I have ever known previously, but he was imposed upon by some of his Chief Deputy Marshals, appointed at the request of the local organizations. The result was that money for five days' services each as deputy marshals, was paid to two men who also drew pay as inspectors of election; to one man who worked all the days of registration as a carrier in the Post Office; to another who did no duty, but transferred his badge and commission to a person to whom he paid \$1 a day while he drew \$5 a day for not doing the same service. There were other similar cas as whom he paid \$1 a day while he drew \$5 a day for not doing the same service. There were other similar cases. If the result of what the papers call the "Biglin-Biliss imbroulio" is nothing more than to expose and prevent such practices, it will have done some good. To prevent misapprehension let me add that no complaint has been made against any one who is believed to have actually done duly as election marshal, though be may have held at the same time some other public position.

George Bliss.

KINGS COUNTY INEBRIATES' HOME. TREASURER MASSEY'S ACCOUNTS-THE ANNUAL

REPORT. When Frederick S. Massey, a prominent Democratic politician of the McLaughlin stripe, in Brooklyn, resigned his position as treasurer of the he had mode up a part of the amount, but a few weeks ex-Judge Troy, to take such measures as he deemed

pest to compel Mr. Massey to make good the deficiency, Mr. Massey appeared before the Executive Committee of the trustees on Thursday and soid that he was ready to pay up what he owed. The amount is \$3,800 with increase for nine months. The money was paid and a receipt given to the extreasurer.

The amount report of the Home shows that the whole number of cases treated last year was 402. During the year 211 patients left the Home, 2 dien, and 113 remained on January 1, Ot hose who left 131 are known to be doing well, but the others have been lost sight of. The report cashs attention to the large number of physical particulars and the large number of physical particulars.

was generally supposed in the Street and in Custom House circles that the Senate was likely to vote on the confirmation or rejection of Collector Mer-

Dutcher, or how extensive and active a movement it as-

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

The steamship Britannic, of the White Star George Giegorius, Albert von Steinhausen, Miss Helen Fuller, Miss Saralie I. Hibbard. FOR GLASGOW-By Steinskip Ethloria,-T. E. Bond, William Cream, Mrs. George S. Willis, Charles C.Willis, Miss Ellen M. Welch, Mr. Gray, John Brebner, Mr. Waddell, S.

A ROUGH VOYAGE FROM CALCUTTA.

The ship Britannia, which arrived from Good Hope. On December 18, while under full sail with a moderate breeze, near Bermuda, the vessel was struck by a tremendous squall from the north, which tore the by a fremendous squail from the north, which tore the fore and main ton-gailant suits, and mainsail from the yard, besides doing great damage to the rigging. The gale continued twelve hours, when it blew from another direction and increased to a burricane. It was followed with a succession of gales with high seas and intense cold for "ighteen days, during which time factivessed was "howeste" nine days.

On January 3 and 4, a terrific gale with tremendous seas came from the northwest. The intense cold and the immense columns of water breaking over the ship, sweeping the water casks and everything movahie from the detks, minde it impossible for any one to stay on

the decks, made it impossible for any one to stay of deck any length of thac. Many of the crew were trust-bitten, and the vards, mists, ropes and decks became one solid mass of ice. The Britanda ran short of pro-visions and put into Bermuda January 11 for a supply, leaving that place four days afterward.

RUMORS OF JAY GOULD'S FAILURE.

It was rumored late yesterday afternoon, and long after the close of business on the Stock Excuange, that Jay Gould had falled. The report was not credited among stock brokers and bankers who are familiar with Mr. Gould's operations. It was claimed that the depression of favorite stocks on Thursday was due to Mi Gould's peculiar tactics, and that he was not financially embarrassed. There was no report of Mr. Gould's fall-ure during business hours or in Stock Exchange circles, and the rumor could not be traced to any trustworthy

BROOKLYN SUPERVISORS EXCITED. The resolution which was adopted by the

supervisors of Kings County on Thursday, and which caused so much excitement in that board on account of Supervisor Nathan's refusal to vote, directed the transfer of \$22,000 from different unexpended balances under the control of the board for the purpose of paying the employes of the Charifles Department for four moutas of last year. Yesterday Ripley Ropes obtained an injunction from Judge Gibert restraining the County Treasurer from paying out any money under the resolution, on the ground that such payment would be likezal. Argument on a motion to make the injunction permanent will be had this morning. The injunction was served on the County Treasurer at 0 a. io., and caused great excitement among the Eupervisors who voted for the resolution. This was not allayed when Winchester Britton, the Supervisors legal adviser, declared that, under the law, the action taken on Thursday was illegal, and that those who voted in favor of the resolution would be liable to fine and imprisonment for transferring unexpended balances. Supervisor Nathan's refusal to vote, directed the trans-

ECONOMY IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE. The report of the Custom House Weighers' Department for January, as compared with the corre-

naking actual instead of schedule tare, there is reported a gain of \$113,606 71.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

SEXTON DEFEATS GARNIER AFTER A LONG AND DEBARY GAME.

William Sexton and Albert Garnier met in the nineteenth game of the billiard tournament last night. The former won after a long and, for the most part, dreary game of forty-six innings, lasting two hours and torty-cight minutes, with a score of 600 to the latter's 419. The only runs of note wer 169 and 70, by Sexton, and 94, 66 and 64 by Garmer Sexton's score of 169 was made by the nursing process, which has resulted in the large runs that have been the feature of the present tournament. Several times Garnier got the balls in position for similar runs, but his play showed that, while a master of open caroms, he did not possess the knack of carrying the balls along the cushion without allowing them to break away occasionally. The audiences at Cooper Institute have been taught to expect long runs and quick games, and whatever may be said against the rail play, which alone yields that result, they are dissatisfied if this is not given them.

The game in the afternoon between Schaefer and Helser resulted in an easy victory for the former, who ran out the 600 points in nineteen innings, while Heiser was making 233. Schaefer's soure was marked by a run of 376 which only ended when the balls froze on the lower cushion. He scored one after the balls were spotted, but failed in the succeeding shot. His cany other run of note was 79, while Heiser's best runs were 65 and 67. Schaefer's average was \$1110, and Heiser's 1250; and the time of the game I hour 19 minutes. Several times Garnier got the balls in position for

lead, with Slosson and Sexton the for second place, while

On Monday atternoon Sexton merts Gallagner, and the evening the game will be between Daly and Ga

ELECTION DAY ARRESTS.

WITNESSES AGAINST MR. DAVENPORT. ANOTHER TROOP OF MEN WHO WERE ARRESTED OR INTIMIDATED-THE TESTIMONY OF THE COM-PLAINANIS TO BE CLOSED TO-DAY.

At the hearing yesterday before the Davenport Committee, a large number of witnesses were eximined. The chairman requested that the evidence for he complainants should be completed at the hearing today. The evidence showed that some of the voters had

Arnold Lustig, of No. 511 Fifth-ave., testifies that he came to this country on July 13, 1863, when he was nineteen years old, and that he was naturalized in 1868. States Commissioner Deuel, who advised him to take out new papers. He also showed them to Judge Choate, who declared that they were legally correct. He visited Mr. Davenport, to whom he showed his certificate, but cuport would say nothing about the matter.

"You would give me no satisfaction whatever. I showed you my tax receipt for \$3,500, but you replied that 'I did not care about the taxes. I do "not believe

hat you pay one farthing." The witness had been arrested on election day and ognized and discharged. His papers were duplicates.

and on the cross-examination Mr. Davenport attempted to show that the printed forms contained the names of cherks who were not then officers of the court. "Stuff and consiste," exclusing General Wingate, "they are copies only and the names have not been are d."

Tatrick J. Dugan, served in the Marine Corps during
the war. He was naturalized in 1868, on his discharge,
registered, but on attempting to vote was arrested,
had consulted counsel, who made out an affiliavit on
his he voted. He was arrested immediately and carlibetore Commissioner Denei, by whom he was sent
Lindow Street Jail. He remained in juil until the
linwing Thursday.

"Yes, sr, as an arbitrary and despote one."
Albert N. White, keeper of the Morgue, testified that
on the night before election a marshal came to Bellevue
Hospital with warrants for the arrest of several persons
attached.

went to Commissioner Davenports once to acted the cases. The two prisoners, who had voted for several years, were admitted to built as a courtesy to the counsel. The Commissioner said that if the men voted on the next day they would be arrested again, and that he would take twenty-four hours to consider the built that he would not accept money nor United States bonds for ball. nor United States bonds for hell.

Louis F. Pavn, United States Marshal, was called out of the regular order by Mr. Davenport. He testified in regard to the appointment of the special deputy marshals, of whom about 1,500 had been commissioned. The warrants issued by Commissioner Davenport had not passed through his office, but had been put in the mads of the deputice. No record of the warrants had been made in his office.

"This procedure is usual," he said, "in this class of warrants, but no other."

"Do you consider this custom proper?"

"On general principles, I should say it was not crosse."

The willing and the said that the said of the said

The witness said that the arrest of 3,100 criminals would not be a sufficient reason for keeping his office open beyond the regular hours.

Michael Norton had registered on papers, dated October 2, 1868, which he had been told at Commissioner Davenport's office were regular. On going to the polling place on election day he wis told that if he attempted to vote he would be arrested. "Then, Fil not vote how," he said, "it is too early in the day." In the afternoon he sgam went to the polls. "I told my wite," he said, "that I was sure of a loading for the might."

that I was sure of a lodging for the might." He was arrested and taken to a place near by.

He was released in a few minutes and went back to He was released in a rew minutes and seek the polls, and then home.

John W. Little, United States Commissioner, was examined in regard to the cases brought before him on election day. A few days before he had visited Commissioner Leavenport, who called his attention to the decision in the Sweetman case, which stated what forms must be observed in naturalization cases. He remembered cases where the voters had obtained their certificates at lager-heer saloons, one in a butcher-shop and another on top of a stage.

COMMISSIONER ERHARDUS CHARGES.

Board, to address a letter to the Mayor in regard to the matter. The Commissioner's charges ad-dressed to the Board of Police Commissioners have not been officially laid before the Mayor, except as they appeared in the report of the proceedings of the Board printed in The City Record. It is understood that the majority of the Board took the ground that as a oody they had no right to ask the Mayor to investigate the charges, and that Commissioner Erhardt ought to have preferred his charges to the Mayor, when he would have had an opportunity to sustain them. As the charges have now become a matter of notoriety, General Smith has sent a letter to the Mayor stating his unwillingness to assist in an investigation, and Commissioners Nichols and Wheeler will probably and Commissioners Nichols and Wheeler will probably torward somewhat similar letters. Although Mayor Cooper has the matter under consideration, it was stated hast night by an official associate of his that an investigation would be ordered which would embrace all the official nets of the members of the Board. A number of aspirants for the position of Police Commissioner have called on the Mayor recently. They have offered, it is said, their assistance in the coming investigation. Some of these persons have been connected with the Police Department, and think they can render valuable assistance in creating vacancies. The political astmosphere is full of rumors regarding the Police Board, one of the most noteworthy being that the charges made now by Commissioner Erhardt, who has served in the Board for years, is part of a premeditated plan to remove the present Democratic Commissioners and appoint in their places men more in Sympathy with the Anti-Tammany party. The Mayor will probably not make any changes in the Board until after the pending investigation.

The following is the letter of Commissioner Smith:

The Hom. Elwand Coorfea.

Sir. A resolution infroduced into the Board of Police by one of the Commissioners, at his meeting of the Board on January 21, together with an explanation thereof introduced at a meeting held to-day, causes me to address a letter to you in my capacity as a member of the Board of Police (the acts of which have been questioned), and also in my character as a Police Commissioner, as some of the specified Commissioners. I feel certain that from your knowledge at me you would not expect me to avoid acy investigation of my efficial acts, and trust you will give the matter such examination as may be necessary to satisfy yourseif entirely with reference to the ecreaters forward somewhat similar letters. Although Mayor

also the conduct of the individual members so far as re lates to their oilicial position.

While the Board of Police is by statute its own final auditor, the Mayor has always the right and is furnished by law with the means of investigating the disburge-ments of the Board, and so far as I know, the Board has ments of the Board, and so far as I know, the Board has always contried investigation into its inhancial transac-tions. With reference to the examination into the "con-dition of the police force proper to determine the Justice of promotions, impartial discipline or consistent en-forcement of law," while the statute rests those matters entirely with the Board of Police, I shall be only too well pleased to have you examine into them thoroughly, and will slid you to the fullest extent in your examina-tion.

on. With no desire to relieve myself from an equal re-With no desire to relieve myself from an equal responsibility with my associates, I cannot but feel that
assections of such a character as conveyed by the resolation, should be responded to by each member in ms
individual capacity, and I therefore address you on
my own account. Faithfully yours.
(Signed)

Commissioner's Office, Police Department, New York,
Jan. 30, 1879.

AN OUTCAST FROM RESPECTABILITY.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31 .- A dispatch says as

the tramps were discharged from the police station at Ditin, Onlo, yesterday, one, ragged, pale and emaci ated, was met by a gentleman, a former resident of Bal ated, was met by a gentleman, a former resident of Bat-timore, and recognized as a son of one of the wealthlest men of that city. The gentleman took him to his home and sent for a physician, who prenenneed the young man sectionsly iii. He refused to divulze his reason for enduring the hardships of a tramp life and seemed anx-ious to get away from friends.

THE TRIBUNE has received \$1 from L. H. minutes.

The result of resterday's games leaves Schaefer in the Hamilton, Niagara Falls, for the Rev. Calv n Fairbank.

XLVTH CONGRESS-IIID SESSION.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. A DROWSY BUSINESS DAY IN BOTH HOUSES-A WAR

CLAIM DEFEATED IN THE HOUSE. SENATE WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1879. In the Senate to-day Mr. EATON (Dem., Conn.; said he had a remarkable petition to present, being one from 475 citizens of Windsor and East Windsor, Conn., remonstrating against the expenditure of money for the pretended improvement of the navigation of the Connecticut River above Hartford. Referred.

to the Committee on Commerce. Pensions, reported a bill granting a pension to the widow of the late General Charles Thomas. Placed on

widow of the late General Charles Thomas. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. MORKILL (Rep., Vt.), from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the Senate bill allowing the Windsor County National Bank to change its location to Williamante. Passed.

The VII E-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the credentials of George G. Vest, elected Senator from Missouri for six years from March 4, 1877. They were read and placed on file.

Mr. HAMLIN (Rep., Me.), from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported adversely on the House joint resolution in Paris in 1878, and it was indefinitely postponed. (If directs the Secretary of State to transmit to Congress as soon as practicable a detailed statement of the expenditures which may have been incorred under the joint resolution.)

make that report, and he would do so as soon as he ould ascertain the amount of the expenses.

Mr. FERKY (Rep., Mich.) presented a petition of citiens of Michigan, remonstrating against seying a redictive tariff on the lower grades of sugar. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. WALLACE (Dem., Penn.), Mr. thields (Dem., Mo.) was appointed a member of the boundite on Raircoads and Eurolfed Bills, in place of dr. Armstrake, whose term of service has expired.

Mr. SAUNDEES (Rep., Neb.), from the Joint Committee on the Transfer of the Indian Burcan reported that he committee had been unable to agree upon a report,

see on the Transfer of the Indian Bureau, reported that a committee had been unable to agree upon a report, engrequelty divided. It had agreed, however, to make we statements or reports. He now submitted his re-ort accompanied by a bill to authorize the President emperatily to transfer the custody, control and mana-gement of certain Indian tribes, from the Interior to be War Department, and for other purposes. Land our to table.

Mr. MAXLY (Dent., 12X), appropriations 250,000 for the purchase of Fort Clark, 1exes. Fassed.

At 12:35 p. m. Mr. Pruden, assistant private secretary to the Fresident, appeared with a Message from factories. He was accompanied by a messager bear of measurement, surposed to be from

the calendar.
The Sen te then, at 1 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.), went into executive reasion.
At 4.30 the doors were respensed, and the Senate adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House to-day, Mr. O'NEILL (Rep., Penn.), offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for a copy of any report submitted by Colonel McComb or Captala Ludlow in regard to the proposed improvement of the Delaware Elver near Schoones

Ledge. Adopted.
Mr. CONGER (Rep., Mich.), from the Committee on tha Judiciary, reported back the bill in reference to the pro-ceeds of the sale of captured and abandoned property. Ordered printed and recommitted.

Ordered printed and recommitted.

On motion of Mr. WHITTHORNE (Dom., Tenn.), the Senate amendments to the bill to abolish the United States Volunteer Navy were non-concurred in.

The Senate bill for the erection of a military post at El Paso. Tex. was passed.

The SPEAKER then proceeded to call the committees for reports of a private nature.

The consideration of the pending bill for the correction of certain land boundaries in San Mateo County, Cal., was postconed until Friday hext.

of certain land boundaries in San Mateo County, Cal.,
was postponed until Friday hext.
Mr. MORGAN (Dem., Mo.), from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported the bill for the relief of settlers on
the absence Shawnce lands in Kansas. Passed.
Mr. BRAGG (Dem., Wiss, from the Committee on Milldry Affairs, reported the bill authorizing the President
to reinstate Major Joseph B. Collins, and to rettre him
in that grade as of the date at which he was previously
mistered out. Passed.
Also, adversely, the bill to pay \$51 to L.
T. Green, for the rent of two buildings in Chattanooga,
Tenn., in 1895. Referred to the Committee of the
Whole, on a point of order.

Whole, on a point of order.

Mr. COX (Dem., N. Y.) presented a petition of the
presidents of the street railroads in New-York City and
other citizens for the redemption of small coin with le-

ther citizens for the redemption of smail con with regal tenders. Referred.

GENERAL WILLIAM F. SMITH RESPONDS IN A LETTER TO THE MAYOR ASKING FOR AN INVESTIGATION.

Commissioner Erhardt's charges against his associates in the Board of Police Commissioners, have caused General William F. Smith. President of the Government was in the Way hable. The passage of this lift would set a dangerous precedent, and would be followed by an availanche of similar claims against the Government. Mr. HUNTON (Dem., Va.) advocated the passage of

Mr. HUNTON (Dem., Va.) advocated the passage of the bill. The parment of the claim was probabled by the technical rulings of the law of 1867, but it was because the claim came within the equity of the law that Congress was asked to pass this bill. Alexandria had been in what was called the loyal district of Virginia, which had been represented in the United States Congress throughout the war.

Mr. WHITE (Rep., Penn.) inquired if it had not been represented in the Conjederate Congress.

Mr. HUNTON replied that it had not. Not a vote in that district had been east for a Confederate officer of any description. In no sense of, the word had the institution been a sectional one; most, if not all of its professors had come from the North, and its students from all parts of the country.

any description. In no sense of, the word had the institution been a sectional one; most, if not all of its professors had come from the North, and its students from all parts of the country.

Mr. CONGER (Rep., Much.) opposed the bill. Congress should not pay treat for buildings while the United States was protecting them from destruction.

Mr. POTTER (Dem., N. Y.) favored the bill. It was the first principle of Government to do justice, and to do justice about war claims as about peace claims. The settled and necessary rule was that the Government was not liable for property destroyed in the enemy's country by operation of war. This country had made an exception to that rule, and given the loyal clizens in the South a right to payment for property destroyed. That right had expired by limitation, and he was opposed to renewing that right. The time has gone by for the payment of these loyal claims and it would be a mistake to again open the doors of the Treasury fog their payment. But this was not a war claim and not subject to the objection that it was for property destroyed in the enemy's country. The property lay within the defences of Washington City—not in lessuretionary territory at all. It lay within territory excluded by proclaimation of President Lincoin.

Mr. WHITE (Rep., Penn.) declared that that territory had not been excepted to the proclaim should be paid without reference to the fact of its being a religious institution. It had a right to be paid.

Mr. POTTER replied that it excepted that identical territory. The claim should be past without reference to the fact of its being a religious institution. It had a right to be paid.

Mr. POTTER (Dem., N. Y.)—Then we shall have to pay for the rent of all the forts we occupied there.

Mr. POTTER (Dem., N. Y.)—we dai not ask permission to take them.

The mot on to report the bill to the House was then defeated—year, 76; nays, 78, and on motion of Mr. BURCHARD (Rep., Il.) the enacting clause was stricken out, and the committee in accordance with the rule) r

The hegative votes were beindered and an accept of Southern men.

The House then at 3:15 p. m. went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Covert in the chair, on the private calendar, and at 4:10 p. m. the Committee rose and the House passed the buil for the relief of Henry M. Meade, here becaused or the Navy.

ate Paymaster of the Navy.

Mr. BOONE (Dem., Kr.) submitted the report of the commission on the transfer of the Indian Burcau.

Mr. VAN VORHES (Rep., Obio) submitted a dissent-Mr. VAN VORHES (kep., Onto) submitted a dissent-ing report on the same subject.

The reports were ordered printed, and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House at 515 adjourned till te-morrow, after an Ineffectual effort on the part of some members to have

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

LARGE NUMBER OF STUDENTS-RESULTS OF THE CLASS ELECTION.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Easton, Penn., Jan. 31 .- The forthcoming catalogue of Lafayetto will number about 270 students in the four regular classes. More than two-thirds of these are sophomores and freshmen. The senior class has been greatly depicted. It entered ninety strong in 1875 and now numbers forty-six. It, however, possesses a large proportion of excellent material. Yesterday the seniors held their election for the various positions to be filled on class day, with the following result :

Master of Ceremonies-G. R. Lawrence, Monongabela

Master of Ceremonies—G. R. Lawrence, Monongahela Cry, Fenn.
Salutatorian—H. K. McCauley, Altoona, Penn.
Historian—M. L. Deitzler, Reading, Fenn.
Class Orator—Read Canchey, Erie, Penn.
Presentation Orator—Francis Heck, Paxinos, Penn.
Memorial Orator—N. L. Seguin, New-Orleans, La.
Mantle Orator—I. M. Finn, Newport, Del.
Prophet—G. W. Plack, Altoona, Penn.
Vaiceutorian—W. B. Steel, Port Deposit, Md.
Chairman of Investigation Committee—Frank Pardee,
Hazleton, Penn.